

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful, but persons who would like to subscribe to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Social of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 8, 1895.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

ARE YOU GOING
TO THE
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT?
IF SO, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
WILL FURNISH YOU A
FREE TICKET.

Every comrade wants to go to the great National Encampment at Louisville, next September; but the question of transportation is a very serious one to many. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will help out this year, as it has done before. We will furnish a round-trip, first-class ticket to anyone who will get us up a club of subscribers in his town. The size of the club will be proportioned to the distance from Louisville, but everywhere it will be of such size as to allow anyone to easily secure a ticket by a little effort.

In this way comrades can readily club together to get a ticket for one of their number, while securing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for themselves, and Posts may feel otherwise unable to go. Write to us at once in regard to the place from which you desire tickets and the number of subscribers required.

Go to work at once securing subscribers, informing us as each is sent in that you want it applied on an Encampment ticket.

We will make the same offer for subscribers to THE AMERICAN FARMER. Every farmer wants and should have so good and so cheap a paper as THE AMERICAN FARMER, and any comrade, or the son or daughter of a veteran, should be able to secure a ticket with very little effort.

Consider this at once, and write to
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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The cheapest as well as the best agricultural paper in the country is THE AMERICAN FARMER. It is also the oldest agricultural publication in America. Every number is filled with bright, able, progressive matter, which is of the highest interest to every man who tills the soil. It is copiously illustrated. Subscription price 50 cents a year. Sent with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for only 25 cents additional. Send for a sample copy before subscribing for any other farm paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PORTRAIT CARDS

are the most satisfactory things in the world to have about you. Giving one of them to a friend or comrade is to give him the best of remembrances. He has your name, address, military service and portrait. What more can be necessary or desirable?

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will change himself with getting one subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble let each subscriber try it.

SOME THINGS ABOUT LOUISVILLE.

It may interest veterans to know that the ground upon which Louisville stands came in the nature of a pension allowance. Some years before the Revolutionary War Dr. John Connolly, who had served as Assistant Surgeon with the British forces operating against Fort Duquesne, situated where Pittsburg now is, secured grants for his services for 2,000 acres of land in Kentucky. Going down the Ohio with his uncle, Gen. George Croghan, British Indian Agent, he decided that the place where the falls interrupted the navigation of the river was the best one to locate his land and establish a town. In 1773 he sent surveyors to the place, who, according to the litigation-breeding custom of those days, ran his lines hither and yon, so as to make his 2,000 acres take in all the best ground in the neighborhood. Dr. Connolly took his plat to Williamsburg, then the Capital of the Province of Virginia, had it duly entered, got out a prospectus of his town, and offered lots for sale at four Spanish dollars each, with a perpetual quit-rent of \$1 per year each.

The breaking out of the Revolution interfered with the town project, and Dr. Connolly took sides with the English, becoming commander of Fort Pitt, the old French fort at Pittsburg under its new name. The patriots soon captured the fort and its commander, and he remained a prisoner during the greater part of the war.

In 1778 the noted Lieut.-Col. George Rogers Clark was sent out West by Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, to protect the settlers against the Indians, who were stirred up by the British agents. He had a force of 150 soldiers with him, and about 20 families, who were going out to grow up with the country. He built a fort on Corn Island, in the Ohio, in front of the present site of the city, left his civilians in it, and went with his soldiers on his memorable expedition, which broke the power of the British in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and secured all that territory between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies for the infant colonies. The important position of Louisville was recognized, several forts were built on the mainland, the Virginia Legislature declared Dr. Connolly's title to the land forfeited, and created a town named Louisville in honor of Louis XVI, King of France, whose troops were then in this country aiding us to secure our independence. The title to the land was vested in nine trustees, who proceeded to put the affairs of the young municipality into shape.

Kentucky was the first State to be admitted to the Union. This was Feb. 4, 1791, when she had a population of 73,677, or about one-thirtieth what she has to-day.

The infant metropolis of "The First Child of the Union," as Kentucky was styled, grew and thrived until in 1829 she had a population of 10,000, and was erected into a city, with a Mayor and all the municipal furberelows. Her growth was largely due to the fact that all freight and travel up and down the Ohio and with the Mississippi had to be transferred around the falls. Her first great work was the construction of a canal around the falls, which was finally completed in 1830, at a cost of \$1,019,277.09. We are at a loss to know why the sum is stated thus exactly, because that was not a day for accurate book-keeping, especially in public enterprises. The Government had an interest in the canal from the first, and in 1874 acquired complete ownership of it, enlarged it and made it free. The money expended upon it up to date has increased its total cost to \$4,564,080.09. The canal is 1.9 miles long, and 64 feet wide. The falls which it avoids are 27 feet in 2 1/2 miles.

In the old flush days of river navigation Louisville was the distributing center for a large area of country. She was nearly midway on the long Ohio River, and of its important and navigable tributaries, the Kentucky, Green, Salt, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Walah Rivers emptied near her, and the important trade done by the boats plying upon them naturally came to her. When the era of railroads set in, Louisville, unlike many other river towns, did not rebel against the new order of things, and allowed her rivals to outstrip her, but promptly accepted the situation, and began building roads herself. The most important of these was that connecting her with Nashville—the old "L. & N.," of which every soldier of the Army of the Cumberland has many recollections. This road, which

continues to be the city's most important commercial artery, has now about 3,000 miles of line, of which 1,250 are in the State of Kentucky, ramifying in every direction, and reaching every important center of production in the State. This is only one of her roads, and she claims to be to-day as completely provided with railroad facilities as any city in the world.

One result of this has been to change her from merely a distributing center to an extensive manufacturing city. While she claims to be the largest tobacco and fine whisky market in the world, and to being the largest pig-iron storage market in the world, she also claims to compete on equal terms with Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis in many lines of manufacture.

A FREE SILVERER'S PLAIN.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I became so disgusted with your position on the silver question when I was a subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that I did not care to invest another dollar for it. I then gave you credit for being honest, but the enclosed editorial from a sample copy you sent me does away with all my belief in your position on the silver question, and those who advocate bimetalism—the coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

You know—for you are in a position to know—that the reason the people do not take the coined silver out of the United States Treasury is because the Treasury is so manipulated by the Secretary and the banks of the country that they cannot get it. You turn up your nose at what you call a boycott of National bank-notes by the order of Grand Master Workman Sovereign when they are refused, with the very object in view, that their place be filled with the silver you claim (falsely) that the people do not want.

In dealings where stock, produce, or property are bought and sold, and where payment is made to labor, nearly all payments are made in bank checks. The banks pay the money received in the business of the day. The only money that could be refused in these transactions is National bank notes. All other is a full legal tender. But suppose the people would demand silver on these checks. If the banks did not have it, how are they going to get it? They cannot get it to the U. S. Treasury, and the Treasury will not take it. They cannot get it to the U. S. Treasury, and the Treasury will not take it. They cannot get it to the U. S. Treasury, and the Treasury will not take it.

You know that in the last panic the Secretary of the Treasury refused to exchange silver for gold or greenbacks, and the only way it could be got out of the Treasury was by the demand was so great that silver went to a premium. It is not because the people do not want silver that it is not in circulation, but because the Secretary of the Treasury will not put it in circulation. You know he can pay every pension with it and nobody would complain, but he gladsly gets it the same as to get any other form of money. But I recognize I am wasting time. Your action toward silver assures me that you are under the thumb of the London and Wall street brokers, or you would never put forward such a claim, that the people do not want silver, but they gladsly get it. If you say the bankers do not want it, then you strike the truth, but they are not the people by a long way, if they do hold the silver out of circulation; a power they must be shown of to insure peace and prosperity in our country.

Respectfully yours, H. H. Cook,
Ottawa, Kan.

Mr. Cook seems to be one of those unpleasant persons, who thinks that everybody who does not exactly agree with him is a scoundrel, who can only be actuated by the basest motives. This is so absurd, so illogical, that it is beginning to be recognized generally by physicians as a definite mental disease—a fungus on the brain, something like smut on oats.

If Mr. Cook would reflect for an instant he would see that we have quite as much reason for denouncing him as a lobbyist in the pay of a ring of silver-mining gamblers, as he has to charge us with being in the interest of Wall street bankers. One charge is just as likely to be true as the other, and no more so.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has carefully kept out of the financial discussion, because we needed all our space for other matters, and there were enough papers in the country making that a specialty.

Our sole venture into the fray was a bit of sound, practical advice to those who wish to see silver restored to its monetary use to begin the work themselves by making the utmost use they could of silver in their own business. This apparently innocent suggestion infuriated many men of Mr. Cook's stamp—probably because it was sound and practical. That is clearly not the kind of ideas they want.

Now, the things he alleges as facts are not facts, and every well-informed man knows they are not. The Treasury has constantly tried to get the silver dollars into circulation. It has sent and will send, at its own expense, silver dollars to any portion of the country. Silver dollars and subsidiary coins are the only money that the Treasury sends out at its own expense. The consignees must pay the charges on all other kinds of money. This fact was at one time quite largely taken advantage of by some banks in making up their balances.

Mr. Cook, or any other friend of silver, can get all the silver dollars he wants at any time by applying to the

Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer, and offering any lawful money in exchange. If he is at a distance the money will be sent him free of express charges, the only restriction being that the sum shall not be less than \$500.

Every appropriation bill passed since the passage of the Bland bill in 1878 has appropriated money for the free transportation of silver dollars to those who desire them.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE office is only a few squares from the United States Treasury. If Mr. Cook or any other friend of silver has any trouble getting silver dollars, let him send to us, and we will get him all he wants. He need not be particular about the kind of money he sends. Anything that is lawful will go—drafts on New York, gold, greenbacks, postal money orders, express or telegraph orders, National bank notes, silver certificates—all will bring the silver dollars by return mail or express.

We are not sure but that the Treasury will send out as small sums as \$50 at its own expense, by registered mail, receiver's risk.

Let Mr. Cook and those who think like him do some practical work for their favorite money by sending their cash to the Treasury for conversion into silver dollars, and familiarize the people with the coins by putting them into active circulation, instead of the paper money they now use.

THE New York World, which tries hard to be the leading Free Trade and Tariff Deforming organ in the United States, says that "in India mechanics and metal workers get from 24 to 27 cents a day, and ordinary pig weavers from 40 to 60 cents a week, while children are working at spinning frames at five cents a week. These low wages have greatly increased the output of Indian mills, at the expense of those of Great Britain." Naturally. It is generally believed that it is only a question of time when at least all the cotton used in India will be produced there by mills which British capitalists have set up to take advantage of the cheap labor there. The next question is whether these products shall be allowed to enter freely into Great Britain and take the bread from the mouths of those engaged there in producing them. And shall we throw open our markets to the products of this pauper labor?

It must be said to the credit of the striking clothing-makers of New York that their revolt against the oppressions of the sweating system was entirely free from the lawless violence which too often characterizes these disputes. The entire success of the strike, and the general public sympathy with it, bring out in strong relief the criminality of those who resort to riot, murder, and arson to compel acceptance of their terms. The strikers were, as a rule, the poorest and most ignorant of foreigners, and the oppressions they suffered were beyond comparison with those of any other class of workers. Yet they had sense and self-control enough to refrain from outrages on persons and property, and they have been well rewarded.

CONGRESS ordered that one of the new 11,500-ton battleships should be called the Kearsarge, in honor of the gallant little sloop-of-war which sent the rebel pirate to the bottom of the sea. Nothing was said as to the name of the other, which was to follow the usual custom and be named after a State. Now the customary and inevitable ass has popped up to urge that she be called the Alabama. Nothing of the kind should be done. There are plenty of other States yet to name battleships after, and we should keep the ill-favored name off our naval list at least until the memories of the evil deeds of the pirate have become less acute. We doubted the taste of the name Kearsarge for a heavy battleship. It should have been reserved for the swiftest and most effective frigate that we could build.

SLOWLY, but certainly, even the stupidest men are learning that the Salvation Army is doing a great and good work, and malignants are coming to understand that it is safest to keep their wicked hands off it. Its methods may not commend themselves to some people, but that is no warrant for lawless interference with it. The great Methodist Church began its wonderful career for good in very much the same way as the Salvation Army, and many of the methods of the latter are identical with the earlier practices of the Methodists, who were the victims of much senseless and wicked persecution.

AN ASTONISHING SPEECH.

Embassador Bayard continues to damage the reputation for ability and statesmanship he formerly enjoyed. His service in England has not had a single fortunate incident, but many to give his friends regret and anxiety. His public utterances, to say the least, have been sadly wanting in felicity and tact, and some of them fairly open to criticism of forgetfulness of his Americanism, in his eagerness to please his English auditors. His latest speech at a banquet in London sounds particularly unfortunate. He is reported to have said that "the office of President of the United States was not only one of great dignity, but one of responsibility and anxiety. The President stood in the midst of self-confident, and oftentimes violent people, and it took a man such as Mr. Cleveland to govern them."

This was a very strange thing for an Embassador of the United States to say. The President does not "govern" the people, either in the American or European sense of the word. The people govern themselves by their delegates in Congress and the Legislatures. Presidents and Governors are merely upper servants of the people, whose duties are simply to execute the laws the people themselves make. To assert that the President "governs" a "self-confident and sometimes violent people," is to put him in the position of an absolute monarch, who is superior and antagonistic to the will of the people, rather than subordinate and obedient to it. It is a slander on the American people to characterize them as "sometimes violent," and needing to be resolutely held in hand by a dictator. If Mr. Bayard spoke the truth we are standing on the threshold of imperialism, and the Man on Horseback is already in sight. His speech must have delighted every enemy of republicanism. It is painfully evident that his mind is deteriorating rapidly, and he should be brought back to Delaware without delay. Let him babble to the peach trees as much as he will.

CONFIRMING what we have said about the view foreigners take of the enormous hoard of silver which lies unused in the Treasury vaults, is the following from THE North British Agriculturist.

There are in the Latin Union and in the United States, enormous quantities of coins made from the metal silver, and there are notes current, which have been issued against these coins, both of which are legal tender, but in no case does the (please note the words) value of the silver of which these coins are composed, enter into the process of measuring the value of any of the commodities, in facilitating the exchange of which these coins may have taken some part. So far as the value of the metal silver is concerned these coins might just as well have been made of pewter or copper. They are only "tokens" (signs or emblems) of the value of gold.

The silver advocates could remove this reproach by insisting upon the use of silver in their daily business transactions.

As to all this talk about Mr. Cleveland being a candidate for a third term it is simply a question of prospects. If a year from now the leading Democrats think that they will have a better chance of winning with Mr. Cleveland as their candidate he will be renominated. If they don't he won't. So far as he is concerned, he would be naturally covetous of the exceptional honor of a third term, if he thought he could get it. To-day the probabilities are strongly against a third term being even seriously considered. But Mr. Cleveland and his friends hope that a year may bring great changes.

Why shouldn't they have bull-fights in Georgia? Georgia is the State in which Andersonville was located, where 14,000 young white men were tortured to death. Georgia is where they have the infamous convict-lease system, where a ring of politicians get rich on the profits of brutalizing men and women under the tortures of the lash, the rifle, and the bloodhound. Bull-fighting should seem tame and innocent to Georgians.

How marvelously Tariff Deform has "opened to us the markets of the world." The Department of Agriculture reports that Germany proposes to still more rigorously exclude our cattle, while opening her ports to those from Canada and the Argentine Republic. Belgium has taken our breadstuffs off the free list, and put a duty on them. Our agricultural exports fell off \$67,000,000 in the last fiscal year.

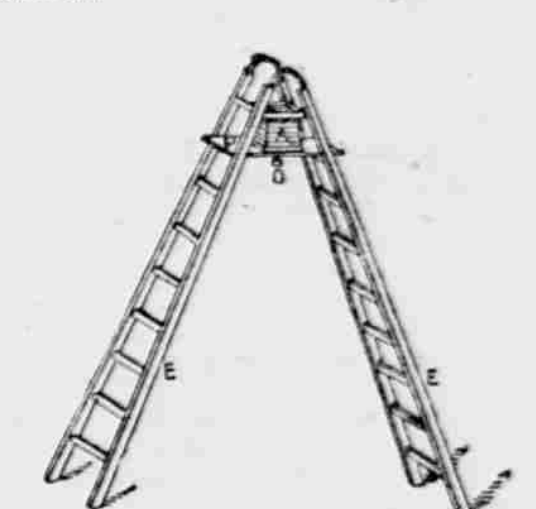
Up to this time it looks as if St. Paul will have a walkover for the National Encampment for 1896. But the comrades from some of the other big cities may be "lying mighty low" with their heavy artillery well masked.

TRIBUNETS.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC LIE.



This represents a photograph which is in circulation in France, and apparently shows a catastrophe befalling a luckless hanger-of-pictures. Of course, matter-of-fact people will wonder just how the photographer happened to be taking a snap-shot at the moment of the fall, and to be focused on the unlucky victim. Or they will wonder if any man was so devoted to his art as to tumble down, with malice aforethought, in order to make an effective picture. Neither was the case. LA NATURE explains how it was done without the least danger to anybody:



First, there was an apparatus arranged as in Fig. 2, EE being a double step-ladder, with P as a support for the camera, which was pointed downward through a hole. A is the camera, and O its objective. On the floor below the camera was a piece of wall-paper about two yards square, having on one side a representation of a waistcoat. Nails, hammer, pictures, chairs, etc., were disposed in a way to produce the proper effect, and the floor was represented by some boards to which a rug and other articles were fastened, and placed upright against the feet of the chair. All that remained was for the man to lie down on the wall-paper, assume the proper position, put on a terrified expression, and await the snap of the shutter. It's very easy, when you know how.

Carl Browne threatened to run for Congress. He's too late. The last Congress was the place for such a he. The people will not have any more like him until they have had ample time to forget all about it.

Commonwealth Coxey has been nominated for Governor of Ohio. The other man in the Convention was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. If one of them could draw 400,000 votes from the Democrats and the other a half-million from the Republicans there would be no trouble about their election.

There are several Jewish base-ball clubs in Chicago, and it has been proposed there to form a league composed exclusively of Jewish clubs. Of course, all allusions to "three balls" were barred out long ago.

Judge—What's the charge against this man? Green Policeman—Faith, O believe they do call it "shop-lifting," sir.

Judge—You believe? Don't you know? Explain what he did.

Policeman—Why he tried to blow up a dory-goods store he was discharged from.

The news is that a great pie trust has been formed. But big as it may be it isn't a circumstance to the trust the boys used to put in the Tennessee women who sold them "peggad and sewed" pies at 50 cents, "Linkum money," apiece.

New York Commercial Advertiser: The motto "In God We Trust" was not put on American coins until 1864. Before that we trusted to the inherent virtue of the metal.

Lord Wolseley, whom Americans first heard of as an enologist of Lee, has written a critical book on Napoleon. It is about such a study as a cat would make of a tiger.

At the regular meeting of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., New York City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 3, there were present in R. W. Meade, Rear Admiral (retired), United States Navy; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, 12th N. Y. and Gen. Thomas L. Morgan, who served as Colonel of the 14th U. S. (Colored) Inf. during the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., for gallant and meritorious services.

PERSONAL.

Col. Leffert L. Rock, who has been appointed Chief Engineer of the new East River bridge, New York, is one of the greatest civil engineers in the country. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, 55 years ago, and was a student in the St. Lawrence University at the outbreak of the war, having previously worked several years in a machine-shop. He at once enlisted in the 60th N. Y. as a private. He was severely wounded at Antietam, but stayed with his regiment, and did good service in the Twelfth Corps at Gettysburg. He went West with his command, and at Lookout Mountain, after three color-bearers had been shot, he took the colors and carried them through the engagement. For this he was promoted to a Captaincy and brevetted Major. He was again wounded before Atlanta, but was on the march to the sea. At the close of the war he resumed his studies, and in 1868 graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He conducted the first railroad survey through the Adirondacks, and in 1871 went to Peru, where he built several important bridges and other works. He returned to this country in 1873, and since has designed and constructed a number of works of the very first magnitude. Among these were the Erie Basin Dry Dock at Brooklyn; the rebuilding of the suspension bridge at Niagara; the Lake Hopatcong Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; two bridges over the Genesee River at Rochester, and the Clifton Bridge at Niagara, the arch of which has the longest span in the world.

Last week Gen. Anson G. McCook was installed in the important office of City Chamberlain of New York. This was in accordance with the previous understanding when he declined to accept his former position of Secretary of the Senate, which the Republican Senators were anxious that he should resume upon the reorganization of the Senate. Mayor Strong wanted him to take an important place under him, and assist his Administration. Gen. McCook decided upon the City Chamberlainry,

as preferable to the Secretaryship, for various political and personal reasons. He is the first Republican to hold the office, which came into National prominence at the time it was filled by Peter B. Sweeney, the "Brains" of the Tweed ring, and used with great effect to carry out the schemes of the Tammany thieves. Since then legislation has shown the office of much of its importance, but it still has a fine salary attached, and it is associated with the leadership of the party in the city. This latter probably had much to do with Gen. McCook's acceptance. He desired to become the regular leader of the Republican party in New York, for which position he has many qualifications, and toward which he has been tending for years. He has represented one of the city districts in Congress for two terms, and is thoroughly familiar with men and parties in the city.

W. D. Monroe, of Okaloosa, Kan., has a medal inscribed: "Christ Hildebrand, Co. F, 28th Ohio Veteran Vol. Inf." Owner can get the medal by writing to him.

Capt. J. A. Sladen, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Portland, Ore., has been awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. The medal is in form of a five-pointed star, of bronze. On the face is a figure of Liberty repelling Treason, and on the reverse is inscribed: The Congress to Captain Joseph A. Sladen, U. S. A., for gallantry at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Gen. Sladen was at that time a private in the 35th Mass. Thirty-one years have come and gone since Capt. Sladen earned the medal of honor, but he prizes it none the less on that account.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Greatest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

PIERCE.—At Lincoln, Neb., July 21, John Pierce, Co. F, 1st W. Va., aged 73. Comrade Pierce enlisted in September, 1861, and was mustered out in September, 1862, by reason of Surgeon's certificate of disability. He became a member of Farrant Post, G.A.R., of Lincoln, Neb., by muster, Dec. 15, 1894. He was buried by the Post in its burial lots in Wyuka Cemetery. He leaves a widow, several sons, daughters, and grand children.

ABBOTT.—At Arroyo Grande, Cal., Feb. 2, S. H. Abbott, Co. E, 1st Mich. L. A. The comrade was a member of Harper Post, 126, and was also a Mason. He was buried by the latter Order.

DAVIS.—At Arroyo Grande, Cal., Mar. 1, Jacob Davis, Lieutenant, Co. E, 58th Ind. Comrade Davis was not a member of the G.A.R., but was buried by Harper Post.

McALLISTER.—At Lincoln, Neb., June 13, Daniel McAllister, Co. K, 11th Wis. He was an honored member of F. W. Lewis Post, 129, Mead, and was buried under the auspices of that organization. He leaves a widow and three sons, one of whom served three years during the war.

DUNN.—At Toronto, Canada, on July 17, James Dunn, Co. G, 17th Ill. Comrade Dunn enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, and was in action with his regiment until its muster-out July, 1865. He was a member of S. Knowlton Post, Toronto, Canada. The Post was represented at his funeral.

DYER.—At Kansas City, Mo., July 17, Capt. George R. Dyer, aged 83. Capt. Dyer served as Post Quartermaster at Pilot Knob, Mo., during the entire war. He was a very efficient officer, and his services were highly appreciated through his hands without the least complaint. Capt. Dyer was highly respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

LE BLOND.—At Sioux Falls, S. D., recently, Dr. John B. Le Blond, Surgeon, 1st Minn. Cavalry, 70. Dr. Le Blond studied medicine in Cleveland, O., and after graduating practiced for a time in his native State, when he removed to Brownsville, Minn., in 1872, where he lived until October, 1880, when he removed to Sioux Falls. In the early days of Minnesota Dr. Le Blond was active in politics, and was a member of the first and second Legislatures of that State, and assisted in framing the Constitution of that Commonwealth. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion Dr. Le Blond enlisted as Surgeon of the 1st Minn., and served to the end of the war, being mustered out at Fort Snelling in 1865. He was a member of Joe Hooker Post. He leaves two sons.

SIBLEY.—At Vancouver, B. C., July 28, Col. C. R. Sibley, 2d Vt. and 1st Vt. Cav., aged 84. Col. Sibley was a member of the 1st Vt. Cavalry, and was with him from a trip to Alaska, in company with Gen. J. Magee and Gen. Lathrop, of New York, and was so ill on reaching Vancouver that he was taken immediately to the hospital. The body was sent to Chicago on the 20th. Ebenezer Kellogg Sibley was born Sept. 21, 1811, at Westford, Vt. He enlisted as private in Co. G, 2d Vt., May 15, 1861. He was discharged Dec. 22, 1861, for disability, but re-enlisted Sept. 25, 1862, in Co. M, 1st Vt. Cav. He was successively promoted to be First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major. In June, 1865, upon the consolidation of the regiment, he was transferred to Co. C, and on Aug. 9, 1865, he was mustered out of service. Col. Sibley, in his four years of service, participated in many important battles and saw most of the actual hardships of war, and fell to the lot of most of our volunteer soldiers. He was attached to Gen. Hancock's staff, in charge of a cavalry escort, from May to October, 1864. At the battle of the Clouds, on July 6, 1862, he was slightly wounded and taken prisoner. During his 10 months' imprisonment he was confined at Belle Isle and Castle Thunder, in Richmond. In the action at Nanaimo, British Columbia, he was severely wounded from under him. He was present at the grand review of Sheridan's Cavalry at Washington, at the close of the war, commanding a battalion of the 1st Vt. Cavalry, in Wells's Brigade. After the close of actual hostilities, and previous to his discharge, he was on duty with his battalion along the northern frontier of Vermont and New York. After the war he went West and entered the railroad service as General Freight Agent of the Iron Mountain Railroad at St. Louis. Later he was Assistant General Freight Agent of the Cairo and Paducah Railroad, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways. From February, 1881, to June, 1882, he was General Manager; and from June, 1882, to 1884, Receiver and General Manager of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. From June, 1885, to May, 1886, he was Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway and branches, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway north of Denison, Tex. Since 1884 he has been a member of the Board of Arbitration of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and a member of the banking house of Marquette, Parsons, & Co., New York, from which he retired a few months since.

BLOOD.—At Orange Park, Fla., April 7, C. W. Blood, 45th Mass., aged 81.

WHITE.—At Worcester, Mass., July 27, of heart disease, Wm. H. White, Co. A, 1st Mass., aged 51. Deceased was a member of Ward Post, 10. A widow and five children survive him.

HOLMAN.—At Worcester, Mass., July 23, of heart disease, Frederick Holman, Co. K, 9th Me., aged 48. Deceased was an honored member of Geo. H. Ward Post, 10. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

DAVISON.—At Hutchinson, Kan., July 23, J. Davison, 37th Ind. He was a charter member of Arthur Post, 194, and was buried with military honors. A widow and several children survive him.

MOORE.—At Hutchinson, Kan., July 13, Richard Moore, 37th N. Y. Deceased was an honored member of Joe Hooker Post. A large delegation from the Post attended his funeral.

COLE.—At Buffalo, N. Y., July 25, Wm. A. Cole, Co. G, 5th Me., aged 52. He was a member of McMahon Post, 208. He leaves a family.

ROTH.—At Buffalo, N. Y., July 20, Anthony Roth, Co. K, 155th N. Y. Deceased was a member of McMahon Post, 208. He leaves a family.

DUNLAP.—At Chicago, recently, Charles Dunlap, aged 51. Charles Dunlap was born in Maryland, July 29, 1844. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the West Virginia cavalry on the first call for Union troops. He steadily refused any higher promotion than the rank of Sergeant. Comrade Dunlap was brilliant soldier and a brave leader. At the close of the war he worked as a passenger brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Road. He was Yardmaster at Wheeling, W. Va.; subsequently Trainmaster and Superintendent of the West Virginia Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1890. He was a member of the Rock Island system, of some 3,500 miles of road. Comrade Dunlap leaves a daughter. He also leaves three brothers, of whom two are railroad officials, and two sisters at Mountville, W. Va.